

“Flying Saucer” Plans Of 1930 Found In Patents Office

“Practical Proposition” With Turbo Engines, Says Expert

Canberra, April 6. — Four plans of what experts consider could be “working flying saucers” have been found in the Commonwealth offices of patent trade mark designs and copyrights at Canberra.

An expert employed by the Patents Office said yesterday that if two of the “saucers” which the inventors envisaged were fitted with turbo jet engines they would immediately become a practicable proposition.

The plans, which were approved by the Patents Office in 1930, 1932, 1936 and 1938, include one Australian design, one Japanese, one English, and one French design.

Of the four, the patents expert said, the Japanese plan submitted in 1932 was the most workable. This plan was based on the helicopter principle.

“Of course, they were all quite impracticable at the time they were submitted,” the expert said.

They were all based on a propellor or helicopter principle.

Using ordinary propellers, the “saucers” would not have been able to get sufficient lift, but with the turbo-jet engine you get a terrific lift, and these plans immediately become quite practicable propositions.

The Australian plan, submitted by Charles Edmund Johnson, of Hill Street, West Hobart, Tasmania, in 1930, appears exactly like a large inverted saucer. He calls his invention “improvements in flying machine.”

The Japanese design, submitted by two Tokio engineers, also resembles a large inverted saucer. It, like Mr. Johnson’s design, is fitted to the top of an aircraft, and is based on the helicopter principle.

The expert, who refused to give his name, said that the specifications had been in the Patents Office since they had been submitted, in some cases 20 years ago.

He said he had not attached any significance to the plans until last Monday, when his imagination was quickened by newspaper stories of “flying saucers” seen in different parts of the world and statements by prominent American politicians and scientists that the saucer was a secret weapon.

“I then remembered our plans and looked them out,” the expert added.

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Evidence of U.S. Design

Washington, April 6. — The weekly magazine “News and World Report” in what it called a “real story” behind a welter of reports about flying saucers said this week there was competent evidence that flying saucers were real aircraft of revolutionary design developed in the U.S. It said competent engineers had reacted to the conclusion that the flying saucers seen by hundreds of competent observers over most parts of the U.S. were accepted as real. Evidence was that they were a combination of helicopter and fast jet plane. The engineers also held that the machines conformed to well known principles of aerodynamics.

The magazine said the project was taken over by the Navy in wartime and

much more advanced models were now being built. The Science Department denies the Navy is engaging in any such work.

Good News For Nation

New York, April 6. — Flying saucers hurtling across the skies were two types of top secret United States inventions, radio commentator Henry Taylor declared in a nation-wide broadcast. He said the real facts behind both were good news for the nation.

Taylor said that one type was the flying saucer. It was a disc that shot through space, halted in the air, soared to 30,000 feet, and dropped to 1,000 feet and then usually disintegrated in the air. These discs, which did not carry pilots, ranged from 20 feet to 250 feet in diameter. They had been haunting the skies for three years.

Other zooming objects which people took to be saucers were "flying phantoms" — jet aircraft known as XF5U. These were circular and wingless, flying at fantastic speeds.

The Navy said that the flying saucer it had seen had not flown since 1947.

